

3009. FRAXINUS DIMORPHA (?)**Ash.**

Received from France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Frêne des montagnes de la Kabylie. An ash from the mountains of Kabylia, Algeria. "A large and splendid species, very tall and with abundant foliage. It grows in the region of *Abies barboriensis*." (*Vilmorin*.)

3010. CORYLUS AVELLANA.**Filbert.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Noisette de bois. The wild filbert of Europe. Truffles are sometimes cultivated on the roots of this shrub in France.

3011. PISTACIA LENTISCUS.**Mastic tree.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

An evergreen bush or small tree, very abundant on the semiarid hillsides bordering the Mediterranean Sea. A resinous substance called mastic, used for chewing gum by Turkish women, is obtained from an improved form of this tree grown on the island of Chios, just off the coast of Asia Minor. Occasionally used as a stock on which to graft the Pistache, but inferior to the deciduous Turpentine tree (*P. terebinthus*) for this purpose. (See Nos. 3140 and 3654.)

3012. SKIMMIA JAPONICA.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

"A pretty dwarf-growing, holly-like shrub, with dark, shining, evergreen, entire, flat leaves, and clusters of bright red berries which give the plant a very handsome appearance." (*Lindley*.)

3013. PYRUS AUCUPARIA.**Mountain ash.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Sorrier des Oiseleurs. An ornamental tree. (See No. 404, Inventory No. 1.)

3014. ACACIA ARABICA.**Gum arabic.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

This species, a native of Arabia, is usually considered to be the one which yields the gum arabic of commerce. This is the small, spiny tree now cultivated throughout many parts of tropical Africa and India. There are many other trees which yield gum arabic, and it is now considered that this species does not yield the best quality of gum.

3015. ALBIZZIA MOLLUCANA.**Wattle.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

"A beautiful ornamental tree of very rapid growth, useful for shading plantations of tea, coffee, and cacao. The wood is used for fuel and in joinery. It grows on the Molucca islands at an altitude of 4,000 feet; rare." (*Vilmorin*.) Considered by Dr. Treub, director of the Buitenzorg Gardens, Java, to be the most rapidly growing tree in the Tropics, being rivaled only by *Schizolobium excelsum*. At Buitenzorg trees a year and a half after germinating ranged from 9 to 12 feet in height. A tree 3½ years old was 55 feet high and 10 inches in diameter. A tree 11½ years old was 127 feet high and 31 inches in diameter 3 feet from the ground. It is very sensitive to frost.

3016. CINCHONA CALISAYA.**Peruvian bark.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

"A tree 30 to 40 feet high, which occurs in the Andes from Colombia to Chile at altitudes of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. The bark is richer than that of any other *Cinchona* in quinine. This tree has been successfully introduced into Java and India. It yields the 'yellow bark' and a part of the 'crown bark' of commerce."